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Types.—Two females from Dr. Barnes, one cotype of which is deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Habitat.—Palmerlee and Redington, Arizona.

This speces is most nearly related to *Alcis lallata* Hulst and *Cleora lixaria* Grt., but is separable from both by the position and course of the intradiscal line which in the present species is boldly and evenly curved, not strongly angulate both in the discal cell and on the anal vein as it is in both the first mentioned species.

Euemera angularia Gross.

This species described in the Journal N. Y. Ent. Soc., XVI, 27, 1908, is a small *Eriplatymetra grotearia* Pack. The type is in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVII.

1. Venation of *Dasycosymbia gracilata.*
2. Fore leg of male.
3. Mid leg of male.
4. Hind leg of male.
5. Head and appendages.
6. Section of antenna at middle.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Color Pattern in Coleoptera Wings.—On June 26, 1912, while beating scrub pine at West Point, N. Y., I found in my umbrella *Sinoxylon basilare* Say. It had unfortunately been struck and injured. Its wings were extended and I noted that these wings were blotched with blackish. The wings of *Myodites fasciatus,* which are never folded, are also marked with patches of pigment, but the above is the only case which has come to my attention of beetle wings, covered by the elytra, having a color pattern.—WIRT ROBINSON.

Fiery Ground Beetle (Calosoma calidum Fabr.).—An examination of museum specimens resulted in finding under the wing covers of one of these beetles, a group of 4 or 5 large, oval puparia, probably those of *Biomyia georgiæ* B. & B., a parasite reared from this insect in 1898 by Mr. A. F. Burgess. The occurrence of parasites in the adults of the larger Coleoptera is infrequently noted and is therefore of more than ordinary interest to entomologists. The collection of numerous specimens of adult Coleoptera for the special purpose of rearing parasites might result in securing data heretofore almost unsuspected.—E. P. FELT.

Neuroterus saltatorius Hy. Edw.—Specimens of this interesting gall, a globose, unilocular swelling less than 1 mm. in diameter on the under side of white oak leaves, were received under date of July 24, 1912, from Mr. R. M. Taylor, instructor in pathology, Michigan Agricultural College, Ann Arbor Mich. Mr. Taylor calls attention to the snapping or jumping habit of the galls, and careful listening enables one to detect a low snapping or crackling, evidently due to the activity of the insect within the gall, this in spite of the fact that the specimens had been in press a week before being forwarded. Mr. Taylor also states that inhabited galls when laid upon the table jump around more or less as a result of larval activities. The species has been reported from New York State, though Mr. Beutenmuller (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1910, 28: 125) questions the identity of the eastern gall with the one originally described by Edwards.—E. P. FELT.

Two-spotted Ladybeetle (Adalia bipunctata Linn.).—This common ladybeetle was unusually abundant last summer, the small, black grubs being so numerous on one Norway maple at Nassau as to make a nuisance of themselves by dropping upon parties beneath. A similar super-abundance was observed in Washington Park, Albany, and also in several localities in the vicinity of New York City. The early part of the season of 1912 was unusually favorable for the development of plant-lice and is probably indirectly responsible for the super-abundance of this small lady-beetle.—E. P. FELT.

A Migration of Red Admiral Butterflies.—The Red Admiral butterfly was quite common in August, 1912, on parts of Staten Island and Long Island. On September 9, Dr. Frank Overton of Patchogue and I started across Moriches Bay for Fire Island. It was soon noticed that *Pyrameis atalanta* butterflies were quite common and all flying in a westerly direction. This was not in the direction of the wind. When about half way to the island I commenced to count the butterflies and when the shore was reached we had seen ninety-two, every one of which was headed in a westerly direction. On land there were countless numbers of *atalanta* butterflies, especially about the flowers of *Pluchea camphorata,* which was growing over considerable areas. Dr. Overton photographed the butterflies that would rise in clouds as we walked through the *Pluchea.* We did not see over twenty Monarch butterflies, which are so often quite common in the fall.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Pink Katy-dids.—Two pink examples of *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* were found among the golden rods at Erma, Cape May Co., N. J., during August, 1912. A female was collected on August 15 and a male on August 18. Later three females were found at West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., in Mr. Chas. W. Leng's garden and vicinity. In Professor Wheeler's paper on "Pink Insect Mutants," *American Naturalist,* XLI, December, 1907, seventeen females and only three males of the pink form of *Amblycorypha oblongifolia* are recorded, from which it will be seen that the capture of a pink male is of some interest.

As a slight addition to the subject of pink insects, it may be added that the jassid *Gypona octolineata* Say is sometimes partly green and partly pink. Individuals either all pink or light brown have been recorded.—WM. T. DAVIS.

A Hemipteron on Carrion.—During a visit to Yaphank, L. I., May 17-20, 1912, the writer came across a barrel buried level with the soil and partly filled with water, in which floated the dead body of a box tortoise, *Cistudo carolina.* Removing the turtle to land, examination on the next day disclosed, besides various species of carrion beetles, a dozen or more specimens of *Corynocoris typhæus* Fabr. apparently feeding on the putrid matter between carapace and plastron.

In recording this observation it would be of interest to learn whether other collectors have observed similar habits in this or other species of Hemiptera.—GEO. P. ENGELHARDT.